THE VERMONT PHENIX

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May, 1st, 1862.

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## The Vermont Phænix.

VOL. XXIX.

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J. S. PIERCE, ELI CHITTENDEN, Agents, Burlington ANSON BARBER, Agent, Brattleboro. BURLINGTON, VT., March 7, 1861.

BURLINGTON, Vr., March 7, 1861.

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We have found them invariably of full strength and uniform porty and quality, superior in every respect to specimens from other sources. For modificinal uses they have fulfilled our expectations and received our unqualitied approval, and without hesitation we confidently recommend them to all who wish to supply themselves with Liquors upon which they can rely for purity and strength.

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MIDDLEBERY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vt., §

Mindle star College, Middlebury, Vt., 3 July 1th, 1861.

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CHARLES A. J. MARSH, Esq., Com. of Orienna County:

DEAR SIM:—The examination of the Liquor sent some time
since, as well as that recently received, is completed. I find
the different sampies emitrely free from adulterations and imparities. With this sheet I send you a table of proofs as deterrained by analysis and on comparison with other liquors
you will find the strength of the specimens all that could be
desired. The Alcohol is evidently that called 95 per cent.—
Beldom does this kind mark as bigh as 94 per cent, 58 being
the ordinary sarpels. The Gir the ordinary amount. The
Wire I regard as a good article and strong enough.

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Yours very truly, HENRY M. BEELEY.

Dais Sin.—I have received and analyzed the liquous of Charles Backman & Co., sent from the Town Agency in Bur-lington. The supplies were marked Charles Backman & Co., Pure Old Standard Bourbon Whiskey. Charles Backman & Co., Holland Genever Cordial, and Otard Bupuy & Co., Cornac."

Cornac."

These with similar samples from the same house, I find pure and entirely free from all injurious ingredients.

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ATTLEBORO, VT.: AUG. 7, 1862.

irtuous and true woman can always attract what is better than admiration, the love and nfidence of all who know her. Falsehood and wrong flee her presence; folly gives place in her mind, to nobler thoughts and better impulses and society becomes richer for the influnce of her truthful life. And beyond the family and the world of fashion there is another life which demands woman's presence to beautify and adorn it. It is a life of usefulness. n all social evils, woman has been the greatest offerer. She then, is the most interested as well as the most efficient, in their removal. I trust, Young Ladies that you have not failed to earn that benecoleuce and charity are womanly ecomplishments, no less than christian virtues. To instruct the ignorant, to cheer the disconso ate and to relieve the sufferings, are your appropriate duties. You may not enter into the rim conflict with evil, but you should care for he wounded that lie upon the world's battle field. But in our country's history we have to record something more than moral conflicts.

Once and again our soil was drenched in hu man blood, to secure and preserve the freedom we prize so highly. And now other foes-foes of our own household, have risen with the fiendish purpose of destroying our dear bought blessings. The din of battle and the crash of arms; the anguish of bereavement and the grouns of dying kindred, all testify to the priceess value of our birthright which the vile trai tor is attempting to wrench from our hands. You have not forgotton the women of the rev olution-how they suffered, how much they endured, and the importance of their services to the cause of Independence. And can you for Mr. Orcutt's Address to the Graduating Ms? All that you hold dear in life, all that is valuable for coming generations, is involved in this conflict. Fail to crush this cursed rebel Young Ladies: You expect from me a word | lion and our country must relapse into semiof counsel and encouragement, before we close barbarism and come again under a worse than its former despotism. It is hard indeed, it is

the exercises of this anniversary. We pause here to mark the silent but rapid cruel, but necessary therefore, that we bring to flight of time. How unconscious have we been the altar of our patriotism, the holy offering of of the changes it has wrought upon ourselves woman's tears mingled with father's and bro hand the world around us. It seems but as yes- er's blood. Accept then young Ladies, the terday that I spoke the sad farewell to my first privileges and duties which your attainments graduating class, in another locality. Yet, and position have assigned you. since that time, nearly a quarter of a century Your life is something more than a scene of has passed away. Many classes have followed gay frivolity and fashionable display. It is a each other, in quick succession, through a theatre on which the poorest virtues and the course of study, into the wide world.

Class, on Conferring Diplomas.

The present and future alone are yours.

can be compared with 1862.

privilege to mingle in scenes the most impor-

tant that history has ever recorded. No age,

through all the centuries of the past, was ever

so fruitful of thrilling events as the present; no year has ever dawned upon the world that

in servitude. In Asia, she is still degraded; in

Europe, her common condition is that of ap-

parent and absolute inferiority, but in America,

tions, have been bred the scorpions of Treason.

nobles accomplishments may be exhibited. To And where now are these graduates of other beautify home, to purify social life, to toil and years? Some have borne the burdens, sus- suffer for human good, to exert an elevating tained the responsibilities and share I the hon- canabling influence u, on our civilization—thi ors of mature life; some have struggled with is now your life work. And are you prepared misfortune and tasted the bitter cup of be- for it? If you are to prove a blessing to the reavement and sorrow; others have passed to world, you must be imbued with the spirit of the dim land of shades and to their final ac- personal, experimental piety. This is the rich count; and one who was with us a year ago, has est jewel in female character, the noblest boon exchanged her bridal robe for the habiliments that Heaven has bestowed. You have the holy Bible, to which you owe all that distinguished And since the time referred to, a new gen- you from the most degraded Pagan women eration has come upon the stage; you who are Will you not reverence that sacred Book now before me, have passed through every Will you not take it as the guide of your youth, process of development from infancy to matu- obey its precepts and trust in its precious rity. A thousand unseen agencies have silently promises? Seek the regenerating influence of operated to produce this change in your physi- the Holy Spirit therein revealed; submit yourcal, intellectual and moral nature. These have selves to the crucified and risen Savior, upor been your educators; they have made you what whose merits and sovereign mercy, you must rest your hope of Heaven. Remember the The past is gone. The results of your toil woman of Bethany who poured "precious ointment" upon the Savior's head and received rrom Your wasted hours and lost opportunities for H m this high commendation-"She hath done

I would here remind you that it is your THE PERTURBATIONS IN RUSSIA Distracted Condition of the Country—Political Troubles.

oint my body to the burying." See to it young

self-culture and usefulness, cannot be recalled. what she could; she is came aforehand, to an

The latest intelligence from Russia show And you live in America; have been reared that the political difficulties of that country are and educated in her mild and invigorating eli- becoming complicated, while the rapid spread mate and under the influence of her Puritan of incendiarism threatens the destruction of the Homes and Free Institutions. In no other age richest part of the Empire. A writer in the or country, has woman ever enjoyed such ad- last London Review thus succinctly describes vanlages. In all the ancient nations, she lived the present state of affairs:

ONE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

"The thousandth anniversary of the existence of the Russian empire is close at hand. A under the protecting and benign influence of thousand years have all but passed away since the time when Rurik gathered up the scattered position in the family and in society. This land, young ladies, is to be your field of labor, as you go forth from the toil and discipline of Rugust, 1862, I shall astonish Europe," the Russian empire is close at hand. A thousand years have all but passed away since the time when Rurik gathered up the scattered reins of government, and consolidated the failing republican institutions of the north into the vigorous Slavonic monarchy. 'On the 26th of August, 1862, I shall astonish Europe," the school life. And the duties that will devolve Emperor Alexander II. is stated to have said. school life. And the duties that will devolve Emperor Alexander II. is stated to have said. On that day, when Russia completes its millennium, a great festival was to have been celebrated at Nijny-Novgorod. The emperor was to have gone there, and delegates from all parts of the empire were to have assisted him nodemnly inaugurating a great manufacture. ament, the genius, the presiding, animating, emnly inaugurating a great monument, erected in honor of the fatherland, and dedicated to the enlivening spirit of Home. You may in your memory of its illustrious dead. But it is now own sphere, become the motive power of that simple, yet atrongest force of our civilization. September, on account of the ominous excitement which is manifesting itself throughout the ment which is manifesting itself throughout the manifesting itself throughout throughout throughout the manifesting itself throughout thro For it is the influence of Home that determines the civilization of any people. And the character of that influence, is measured by the character of that influence, is measured by the culture, intelligence and virtue of woman. Look over our country. Trace the influence of home life as it flows in every direction and developed itself in overt acts of virtue or vice. velops itself in overt acts of virtue or vice, charity or avarico, leyalty or treason. Have you ever thought of it? The line that divides the layal from the seceding states of our Union, is the exact Southern boundary of free and liberal education. And this difference in educational advantages, determines the character of home influence. Hence in Southern homes influence. Hence in Southern homes influence. Hence in Southern homes influence. home influence. Hence, in Southern homes, gry people is waxing stronger day by day. and under the protection of Southern Institu-

EMPARRASSMENTS OF THE EMPEROR. "It is difficult to conceive a more embarras

But our Northern and Western homes that cluster beneath the shadows of our mountains, around the borders of out beautiful lakes, upon the slopes of our free hills and along the shores of our sounding sea, are the abodes of virtue, intelligence and natriotism which have ever been the force of intellect and strength of character stands almost alone, and he does not possess the force of intellect and strength of character which have enabled some rulers to bear down all opposition, and to accomplish to the full the plans they have silently matured. He is greatly influenced by the personal friends whom his affectionate nature makes him desirous of pleasing, and their opposition constantly disarranges his schemes and unsteadies his purposes. Hence arises the vaciliation in his progress towards reform, and the hesitation which he manifests in annihilating many abuses. But there is one point from which he will not allow his attention to be diverted. He is determined to accomplish the emancipation of the serfs, and towards this end he is working with an unswerving will and an energy which never flags. But the difficulties with which he has to deal are enormous, and at present the machinery which he

his operations, as far as they have yet gone, have been productive of very little success.

"By the decree of the 19th of February, 1861, social war. The ladies of other cabinet minishave been productive of very little success.
"By the decree of the 19th of February, 1861, agreements were to be drawn up between every ters ruled that Mrs. Eaton could not be admit-proprietor and his serf, by which it was to be settled how much he was to receive in return ministers followed their example. Mrs. Donelproprietor and his serf, by which it was to be settled how much he was to receive in return for their emancipation. It was hoped that they would buy the land they required from him, either giving the money at once to him or arranging to pay it by instalments. Even if they did not feel inclined to buy he could compel them to do so, but in that case he could only ask for eighty per cent. of the price fixed upon.—and she went. Poor Mrs. Eaton was all this ask for eighty per cent. of the price fixed upon.—in silence under this merciless them to do so, but in that case he could only ask for eighty per cent. of the price fixed upon.

—and she went. Poor Mrs. Eaton was all this But if he were unwilling to part with his land they could not force him to sell. It the parties they could not force him to sell. It the parties social despotism. Mr. Van Buren was secretad not come to an agreement at the end of the year the government was to interfere and settle the business. Unfortunately for the success of the scheme, it was discovered in February, 1862, that only fourteen thousand agreements had been drawn up out of one hundred and forty thousand, so that a tenth nart only of the lady's yindication. It also won for Mr. ments had been drawn up out of one hundred and forty thousand, so that a tenth part only of the task was done.

It also won for Mr. Yan Buren the affection of the president's continuous the task was done.

COMPLICATIONS.

COMPLICATIONS.

"In some cases the proprietors refused to sell, the republic. "Indeed," says one of the biomedination to buy. The land, they said, already to the United States the last thirty years dates from the moment when the soft hand of the called upon to purchase what was already "." "In some cases the proprietors refused to sell, and in a great many the peasants showed no inclination to buy. The land, they said, already belonged to the community, and they ought not to be called upon to purchase what was already their own. Individually they could not claim it, but collectively they had a right to it, and leaving it to the government to make the neces-sary arrangements. But the Minister of the Interior found himself unable to cope with the gigantic task of settling the details of some hundred and twenty thousand complicated bar-gains, and the government was obliged to confess that some new regulation must supersede that which had resulted in failure. Meanwhile the peasants are growing impatient, and man-ifesting a very angry feeling towards the nobles, who are accused of preventing the Emperor from bestowing on the people the benefits which he wishes to give. The Russian nobility forms a population of about seven hundred and twentytwo thousand individuals, and there interests are opposed to those of about sixty-four millions in Russia alone. If the two classes are brought into collision, a terrible state of things insurrection would no doubt be suppressed by the army, but the former state of affairs ald not be restored, and the result would be

The episode in which these once famous names became associated is one of the most interesting in the history of Gen. Jackson's administrations; and more than any other single influence controlled the rising fortunes of Mr. Van Buren himself. The story, which may be tald in brief shows more what slight influences. told in brief, shows upon what slight influences the fortunes of great men and the destinies of

favorite with her father's guests. There were gossips and busybodies enough, who, for want of other victims, seized upon poor Peg O'Neal, and made sad work with her reputation. She third in the class, and was breveted second and made sad work with her reputation. She married, in the course of events, purser Timber-lake, of the United States navy, who came to a melancholy end two or three years latter, while on duty in the Mediterrancan. In January, 1829—a year later, and scarcely two months before the first inauguration of Gen. Jackson—Moior toke M. Eaton, then a secretar few Military Academy from July, 1839, the was appointed first lieutenant, and during the year was elected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Bos-

ted by his friend as to the wisdom of this marriage. "Why yes, major," said the general, "if you love the woman, and she will have you, marry her by all means." Major Eaton suggested that Mrs. Timberlake's reputation had not escaped reproach, and that his own name had suffered with hers. "Well," said the old hero, "your marrying her will disprove these charges, and restore Peg's good name." They were married. Time passed. Major Eaton was called to the cabinet of president Jackson as head of the war department. Imagine the was called to the cabinet of president Jackson as head of the war department. Imagine the horror of Washington society! The tavern-keeper's daughter, the proscribed widow of a reckless navy officer, pierced with the shafts of all sorts of seandal, the wife of a cabinet minister, and entitled to admission to the drawing rooms of those who never did any thing improper! "Forbid it, Gen. Jackson "But the old hero wouldn't do any thing of the kind. The recollection of the Cause of the government of the United States, and was created by congress a major general of the army, his commission bearing date August 19, 1861. He is reported to be a very wealthy man and a good soldier.

"HE made a few desultory remarks," said the schoolmaster. Mrs. Particularly and the schoolmaster. world, a cultivated mind, graceful manners, a sincere heart, a righteous principle, and that generous politeness which springs from pure and womanly character.

A brilliant woman may be admired, though unprincipled and heartless. But the intelligent, has set in motion has proved inadequate to the unjustly aspersed he espoused her cause weak," said she, "but Ayra's Pills will cure point from which he will not allow his attention to be diverted. He is determined to accompolite the schoolmaster. Mrs. Partington stopped the schoolma

task it had to perform, and he must see that | with the zeal of a knight errant and the impet-

The rest of the story is soon told. The cabitheir proprietor ought not to expect them to pay for what was his property. The new law released them personally from his sway, and therefore he had now no longer any power over them, or what they considered their fields. He had better go away and live in the great cities, where the Emperor would support him, and and was dissolved. Mr. Van Buren first re-recompense him for his losses; and to, in a signed, and the president gratefully sent him great number of cases, the serfs used to avail as minister to the court of St. James. Major themselves of the benefits offered them. In Eaton followed his example, and was to be well others, the proprietors offered a passive resis-tance, declining to do anything themselves, and reconstruction of the cabinet a necessity, and the rest of the members, who had thwarted the president's darling purpose to restere an injured lady to her rights, were courteously relieved from duty. From that hour Mr. Van Buren's fortunes were made. Mrs. Eaton soon ceased to be an issue in the social and political circles at the capital, where the lady long outlived the reign and almost the memory

> Absent Officers and Soldiers. ORDER AY SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 31, 1862. The absence of officers and privates from their duty under various pretexts while receiving pay at great expense and burthen to must ensue. The Russian peasant is cruel to a degree when his passions are fully roused, and means be taken to enforce their return to duty, if a servile insurrection broke out it might be marked by a series of atrocities like those commarked by a series of atrocities like those com-mitted by the Ruthenians in Gallicia, when they attacked the Polish nobility in 1848, and destroyed three hundred families at a blow. Such the patriotic impulse of those who would con tribute to support the families of faithful soldiers. It is therefore ordered by the president,

the establishment of a military despotism of first, that on Monday the 11th day of August, the sternest nature. PRESENT DANGERS.

\* "In Russia itself the peasants are suspicious of the nobles, and their smouldering with to join their regiments under penalty of

the government into more rapid progress, and of startling the people into revolt.

"The lower classes of St. Petersburg are panic stricken, and will most probably be driven to fearful excesses if the fires continue. It is said they flung two suspected incendiaries into the flames during the recent burning of the Apraxin Drov, one of the cheap bazzars of the city, and in such cases the innocent generally suffer for the guilty. So common are the threatening notes now being circulated in the capital, that the very children play at fire-raising, and a boy of eleven years old was detected, a few days ago, writing on his tutor's door, 'This house shall be burned down to-night.' Even if the accounts are exaggerated, it is evident that there is ground for serious alarm, and it is with the greatest interest that we should watch the progress of events, and very deep should be our feeling of respect for the ruler who is striving to hold the even tenor of his way, though surrounded by an opposing court, and menaced with the ingratitude of an angry people."

social visits, or walk about the town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading his duty by absence from his command in the ranks; fourth, on Monday, the 18th day of Agust, at 10 o'clock a. m., each regiment and corps shall be aent to corps shall be mustered, the deserters marked, 3 lists of the same made out and within 48 hours of the muster, one copy shall be sent to the adjutant general of the army, and one to the commander of the corps, the third to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty, absent at that time, will be regarded as absent without a cause. Their pay will be stronged, and they will be dismissed from the service or treated as deserters unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless the proposition of the commanders of corps, divisions, regiments and detached posts are strongly enjoined to enforce the muster and return aforesaid; any officer failing in his duty neglect of duty, and will be dismissed from the service; sixth, a commissioner shall be appointed by the secretary of war to superintend the execution of this order in the respective states.

By order of the available.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Henry Wager Halleck.

The new commander in chief of the land forces of the United States, was, till he received his present exalted position, one of the four a great nation man sometimes hang.

Mrs. Eaton was the daughter of William O'major generals of the regular army of the Neal, who kept at Washington, for many years a large old-fashioned tavern, which was a kind of headquarters for members of congress during its sessions. She was a lively, handsome girl, free in her conversation, and a general still hale and hearty, resides at the present lieutenant, and during the year was elected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Bos-Major John H. Eaton, then a senator from Tennessee, and an intimate and trusted friend of the president elect, became attached to the still attractive Mrs. Timberlake, Shadows were still r sting on the good name of the young widow, touching even her relations with Major Eaton before Mr. Timberlake's untimely death. It is said that Gen. Jackson coming up to Washington fresh from Tennessee, was consulted by his friend as to the wisdom of this marriage. "Why yes, major," said the general, "if you love the woman, and she will have you,

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR ONE SQUARE of Twalve Lines or less nonpared type (the smallest size need,) transa researces, \$1; for each enless quent invertion, 20 cents. The number of insertions must be marked on all advertisements or they will be con-tinued until ordered out. Contracts will be made with advertisers by the column or fractional parts thereof, at tiberal rates. Transients devertisements to be paid in ad-vance.

Vance.

For all Probate advertisements, excepting notices of applications to sell Real Estate, and for Commissioner's Notices \$1.50 each for three insertions.

For notices of Liberations, Estrays, the formation and dissolution of Copartnerships, &c., \$1 each for three insertions. If sent by mall the money must accompany the order. For Business Carns in the first column from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per year according to the space they occurs.

him. I never knew 'em to fail. They are very solitary in such cases." 'Really, madam," sa'd he, "I cannot guess your meaning." "You said dysentery," said she, laying down the plate and putting a spoon in the preserves. "I said desultory," said he, smiling, "quite a different thing." "No matter," said she, looking up in time to box Ike's ears, who was putting paper down the chimney of the kerosene lamp. "The Pills are good for both Libra say for they down the chimney of the kerosene lamp. "The Pills are good for both, I dare say, for they cure almost all the diseases in the cornucopia."

DISAGREEABLE PEOPLE.

It is disagreeable when a vulgar fellow, whom you hardly know, addresses you by your surname with great familiarity of manner. And such a person will take no hint that he is dis greeable-however stiff, and however formally polite you may take pains to be to him. It is disagreeable when persons with whom you have no desire to be on terms of intimacy persist in putting many equestions to you as to your private concerns, such as your annual income and your expenditure, and the like. No doubt it is both pleasant and profitable for people who are not rich to compare notes on these matters with some frank and hearty friend whose means and outgoings are much the same as that own, and outgoings are much the same as their own, I do not think of such a case—but of the prying curiosity of persons who have no right to pry, and who, very generally, while diligently prying into your affairs, take special care not to take you into their confidence. Such people, too, while making a pretence of revealing to you all their secrets, will often tell a very small portion of them, and make various statements which you at the time are quite aware are not true. There are not many things more disagreeable than a very stupid and ill set old wonan, who quite unaware what her opinion is
worth expresses it with entire confidence upon
many subjects of which she knows nothing
whatever, and as to which she is wholly incapable of judging. And the self-satisfied and
confident air with which she settles the most
lifficult anestions and procupages unfavorable tifficult questions, and pronounces unfavorable judgment upon people ten thousand times wiser and better than herself, is an insufferably irritating phenomenon. It is a singular fact, that the people I have in view invariably combine extreme ugliness with spitefulness and self-con-ceit. Such a person will make particular inquiries of you as to some near relative of your own-and will add, with a malicious and horribly ugly expression of face, that she is glad to hear how very much improved your relative now is. She will repeat the sentence several times, laying great emphasis and significance upon the very much improved. Of course, the notion conveyed to any stranger who may be present is that your relative must be in former. present is that your relative must be in former days have been an extremely bad fellow. The fact probably is, that he has always, man and boy, been particularly well-behaved, and that really you were not aware that he needed any special improvement—save, indeed, in the sense that every human being might be and ought to be a great deal better than he is.

THE DISAGREEABLE RELIGIOUS MAN.

It must be admitted, with great regret, that people who make a considerable profession of religion have succeeded in making themselves more thoroughly disagreeable than almost any other human beings have ever made themselves. You will find people who claim not merely to be pious and Christian people, but to be very much more pious and Christian than others, who are extremely uncharitable, unamiable, resuspicious of the nobles, and their smouldering anger may at any moment blaze out into hot wrath. Little seems to be known as to the origin of the conflagrations which have been latering in the great cities. It appears certain that they are exased by insentilization, but the actual culprits have not yet been detected. The conservative party are accused of instigating the people to excess, in order to make the Emperor relinquish his reforms in disgust. But the suspicion seems to be unfounded, and it is probably the agents of the republican propaganda who are how writing their gospel in letters of fire, with the intention of frightening the government into more rapid progress, and and his eyes rolled up till they seem likely to roll out? And why should a third be always dabbled over with a clammy perspiration, and prolong all his vowels to twice the usual length? It is, tudeed, a most woful thing, that people the state of the st It is, indeed, a most woful thing, that people who evince a spirit in every respect the direct contrary of that of our Blessed Redeemer should fancy that they are Christians of singular attainments; and it is more woful still, that many young people should be scared away into irreligion or unbelief by the wretched delusion that these creatures, wickedly caricaturing Christianity, are fairly representing it. I have beheld more deliberate malice, more lying and cheating more back-biting and slandering, denser stupidity, and greater self-sufficiency, among bad hearted and wrong-headed religionists than among any other order of human beings. than among any other order of human be I have known more malignity and slander conreace known more manginty and stander conveyed in the form of a prayer than should have consigned any ordinary libeller to the pillory. I have known a person who made evening prayer a means of infuriating and stabbing the servants, under the pretext of confessing their sins. "Thou knowest, Lord, how my servants have been occupied this day:" with those words did the blasphemous mockery of prayer begin one Sunday evening in a house I could easily indi-cate; and then the man under the pretext of addressing the Almighty, raked up all the misdoings of the servants (they being present, of course,) in a fashion which, if he had ven-tured on at any other time, would probably have led some of them to assault him.-

> AMERICAN BABIES.—I must protest that American babies are an unhappy race. They eat and drink just as they please; they are never punished; they are never banished, snubbed and kept in the background as children are kept with us: and yet they are wretched and uncomfortable. My heart has bled for them as I have heard them squalling by the hour together in agonies of discontent and dyspensia. Can it be, I wonder, that children are pepsia. Can it be, I wonder, that children are happier when they are made to obey orders and are sent to bed at six o'clock, than when allowed to regulate their own conduct; that bread and milk is more favorable to laughter and soft childish ways than beef-steak and pickles three times a day; that an occasional whip-ping, even, will conduce to rosy cheeks? It is an idea which I should never dure to broach to an American mother; but I must confess that after my travels on the western continent my opinions have a tendency in that direction. Beef-steaks and pickles certainly produce smart little men and women. Let that be taken for granted. But rosy laughter and winning childish ways are, I fancy, the produce of bread and milk.—Anthony Trollope.

> THE FROG TRADE.—The Auburn (N. Y.)
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> Adverteser says that the catching of frogs at
> Montezuma has become quite a considerable
> trade. It adds: "For three or four seasons
> past two men have made the impaling of frogs
> their business. Every other day they ship
> from Auburn a barrel of frogs for the New
> York & Boffalo market. They make from Auburn a barrel of frogs for the New York or Buffalo market. They make very handsome wages. The mothod of securing these basso profundos of the marshes is very similar to spearing for fish. The men paddle off through the marsh in the night with a dark lantern. They approach the haunt of the frog very quie ly, and when near enough throw their dart with a certainty acquired by practice, always hitting them back of the head, killing them instantly. The hind quarters are then them instantly. The hind quarters are then carefully skinned and cut off, packed in barrels, and sent to their destination. They generally secure two or three hundred in a night, and are